THE PEOPL[illegible] PRESS.

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The People's Press,

PUBLISHED, WEEKLY

BY L. V. BLUM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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For twelve months, - - -	$8 00

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Calendar for 1863.

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Feb	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Mar	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
April				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
May						1	2
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	31						
June		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				

1863.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July							4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Aug.							1
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	30	31					
Sept.			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
Oct.						2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Nov	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Dec.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		

Miscellaneous.

The Appearance of Washington.

Washington has undergone a great change, so much so that its old habitues would hardly know it. The whole city is changed—politically, socially, morally.—It has become a Yankee town. All the hotels, all the stores, all the splendid mansions—everything has passed into Yankee hands. The whole trade of the city is in the hands of "Down Easters"—men from Massachusetts Vermont and Maine, who have come down to reap the harvest made by the war. All the great merchants in Boston and New York have established branch houses in Washington, and the whole aspect of the city is so thoroughly changed that one might easily imagine Pennsylvania Avenue for Tremont street, Boston. On every side you see the little invention and nicknacks so peculiar to New England, and the painted cars, marked with Mr. So and So, Boston, Lowell, Massachusetts, New York, &c., running up and down every street, so intersected and threaded have the Yankees got Washington with their "horse railways." In a day's walk you meet no one but Yankees—they crowd the street, and the immense piles of their wares and "wooden nutmegs" show that the "almighty dollar" is still sought after.

In no sense does Washington present so great a change as in its social and moral aspect. Bad as it was, it has become the Sodom and Gomorrah. The city is surfeited with gamblers and prostitutes from the North, and the Broadway pickpocket and "confidence man" slosh around in great style and pretension. New York is completely thrown in the shade. The carnival of vice and crime is in Washington, and all the abandoned creatures in yankeedom have congregated there after the spoils that are always to be found in the wake of an army. The Five Points of New York are nothing to some of the byways and dens that have been transplanted to Washington.

Cure for Cancer.—The juice of the Sheep Sorrel put in a pewter plate and exposed to the sun until it becomes the consistence of a salve, then applied to the cancer. Feed repeated until the latter falls out with all its fibres. Severe pain accompanies the operation but the cure is certain.

This was told me by a witness of the process. The face of the sufferer whose life was saved was badly eaten away and swollen, and the pain excruciating, and when it dropped out, had the appearance of a large spider's legs. The cavity was dressed—but soon healed and filled up, and there was never a return of the disease. I have seen this particular because the recipe had been tried, but pain and inflammation following, it was not the proper remedy, and was discontinued.—Ed.

Salem, Va., Sept. 25, 1862.

BOMBARDMENT OF PORT HUDSON.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

It is rarely the public have an opportunity to get a correct idea of the manner of bombarding our forts on the Mississippi. The Port Hudson (La.) correspondent of the Jackson Appeal gives a most graphic description of the bombardment of that place on the 14th ult. The bombarding fleet consisted of the steam sloops Hartford, 26 guns; Monongahela, 16; Richmond 26; Mississippi, 22; gunboats Kinnes, 5 guns, and Tennessee, 5 guns. Shortly before midnight the boats, having formed the line-of-battle as described, their decks cleared for action, and the men at their quarters, the Hartford led the way and the others promptly followed her direction.—At the moment of their discovery a rocket was to be sent up from the Admiral's flag ship, as the signal for the Essex and her accompanying mortar boats, which were concealed around a point in the river, to commence the work. Our men were all at their guns. The letter says:

So dark was the night, however, and so silently had the armed craft nosed their way up, that the flag ship had passed some of our guns and all the fleet were within easy range before their approach was known. Almost at the same time a rocket from our signal corps, and the discharge of muskets by an infantry picket aroused our line. Quick as a flash, while the falling fire of our alarm rocket was yet unextinguished, they shot up into the sky, from the Hartford's deck, another. Then came one grand, long, deafening roar that rent the atmosphere with its mighty thunder, shaking both land and water, and causing the high battery crowned cliffs to tremble, as if with fear and wonder. Every gun on the fleet and every mortar at the point joined in one simultaneous discharge.

One instant, and what a change in the aspect of affairs! Many thousand soldiers springing to their feet at a bound, exchange glances with comrades, their eyes glistening with the light of a grim satisfaction.—Instinctively muskets are grasped with a firm hand, and each soldierly heart relieved of the weight of a long protracted expectation, throbs a glad echo to the startling peal of cannon. The batteries on the long line of bluff, but a moment before silent as the church-yard, now resound to the hurrying tread of men, while the quick stern tones of command are heard above the awful din, and the furtively glancing rays of light from the battle lanterns reveal the huge instruments of death and destruction, and show the half covered way to magazines.

Relying greatly upon the suddenness and vigor of their attack to disconcert and confuse the defenders of our cliffs, the rear of their first discharge had not died away upon the ear before it recommenced, and then the quick and irregular, but unceasing, volleys and broad sides showed that the crew of each Yankee gun were vieing with each other in celerity. The sheets of flame that poured from the sides of the sloops at each discharge lit up nearly the whole stretch of river, placing each craft in strong relief against the black sky. The noise was stunning to the ear, but they knew not yet the position of our batteries, and the shot and shell, fired at random, had no material effect. The shelling from the mortar boats presented the finest scene of the two. First the distant flash and puff of white smoke, then the star of light rising by spasmodic effort—so its revolutions make it appear—up to the very firmament, while the more slowly travelling sound brings the hoarse roar of the mortar; then the now brightening star descending by the same spasmodic motion; next the ominous whirring, growing louder and still more clear, until bang! right in your face, it seems a flash like that of sheet lightning, a sharp, terrible explosion—and then thud! thud! thud! the iron strikes in every direction, burying its jagged fragments deep in the solid earth.

Minute after minute passed away, each driven to eternity distracted by the maddening roar of so many cannon, and the fleet kept up its unchecked course up the river. Amazement seized upon the Yankee officers and men. Where were the long talked of batteries the rebels had been constructing with which to hold the Mississippi? Had they been abandoned in a panic caused by the terrible bombardment of the fleet? The marine officer of the Mississippi (now a prisoner) tells me the query was seriously propounded whether the rebels had not evacuated their stronghold and thus cheated the "brave Yankee tars" out of the glory they were expecting to reap. Only too soon did the enemy discover that they were but waiting to bring their whole fleet irretrievably under our guns before they went to work. For fifteen minutes had they plied at their monster cannon, and now they were commencing to relax from sheer vexation, when a flash of light from the crest of a cliff lights the way for a shell to go crashing through the Hartford's deck. It was the monitor, and at once the [illegible] a cordon of vivid light as long as her own.

Now commenced the battle in all its terrible earnestness. Outnumbered in guns, and our men and metal, our volleys were as quickly repeated, and the majority of them unerring in their aim. As soon as the enemy thus discovered our batteries, they opened on them with grape and canister, which were accurately thrown [illegible] than their shells, and threw clouds of dirt upon the guns and gunners; the shells went over them in every conceivable direction, except the right one. The Hartford, a very fast ship, now made straight for up the river, making the best time, and trying to divert the aim of our gunners by her incessant and deafening broadsides. She soon outstripped the balance of the fleet. Shot after shot struck her, riddling her through and through, but still she kept on in her way.

Every craft now looking out for itself and bound to make its very best time to get by, the fleet lost its orderly line of battle, and got so mixed up it was difficult and sometimes impossible, to distinguish one from another. It was speedily apparent to the enemy that the fire was a great deal hotter and more destructive than had been expected, and the captains of the two gunboats and of the Monongahela doubtless resolved quickly that it would be madness to attempt to run such a gauntlet of iron hail. Whether the commanders of the Richmond and Mississippi had already arrived at the same determination, or came to it soon after, is not known, but they all, except the Hartford, undertook to put about and return the way they came.

For this purpose the Richmond sheared close in to the left bank and the batteries, and then circled round, her course reaching nearly up to the opposite point. In executing this manœuvre she gave our batteries successfully a raking position, and they took excellent advantage of it, ripping her from stern to stem. From the crashing of timbers plainly heard during every brief interval of the din, and from the view we had of shots that struck her, it was evident that her doom was sealed. Instead of making a run for it down the river, hugging the opposite shore, she again turned her prow towards our batteries and run right in under them. As she got this position a voice from on board of her cried out: "Now let me see you strike me from those hills, G—d d—n you!" As if in answer to this blasphemous appeal a battery above and below got his range, and while a shell crashed through his forecastle a double charge of grape swept his decks from the mizzenmast forward. It must have done fearful execution, and the voice which had just before rung out an oath and a defiance now exclaimed in piteous accents: "For God's sake don't shoot any more! We are sinking!"

It was reported among a crowd of observers on the bluff that a voice from her deck had called out: "We surrender! We surrender!" If this was said it was not probably spoken by her commander, who, however, appealed to our batteries to cease firing upon her, as the ship was sinking. As she was evidently drifting down in an unmanageable condition and apparently settling, the batteries let her alone, and turned their attention to another craft.—Whether or not she sunk, I do not yet know. Her commander may have used a Yankee artifice to escape by the mistaken humanity of the victors, but if she is not seriously disabled, then many an experienced eye was greatly deceived.

The Mississippi undertook to execute same manœuvre, of turning round and making her escape back to the point she started from. She had rounded, and just turned down stream, when one of our shots tore off her rudder, and another went crashing through her machinery. Immediately after came the rushing sound of steam escaping from some broken pipe, and the now unmanageable vessel drifted aground directly opposite our crescent line of batteries. Her range was quickly gained, and she was rapidly torn to pieces by our missiles, when the commander gave the order for all hands to save themselves the best way they could. At the same time fire broke out in two places. The prisoners we have taken are of opinion that she was set on fire by her own officers, but it is quite as likely that it was caused by our red hot shot which were being poured into her uninterruptedly. At this time her decks were strewn with dead and wounded, according to one of the crew, with whom I have conversed, who thought that one-half her compliment of men were included in the list of casualties.

In the meantime I must account for the other vessels of the fleet. The three larger vessels had occupied most of the attention of the batteries, but the other craft had not by any means been overlooked.—Two had turned round and started down stream. One of them apparently escaped without serious disability; but the other which was probably the Kinnes, floated down past the batteries in an unmanageable condition, receiving our volleys without being able to return them; and from the confusion of voices and mingling of oaths, execrations and orders heard from her decks, it was evident that great slaughter must have been made among her crew, else that the boat itself was in a critical predicament. A vessel, which was either the Genessee or Monongahela, most probably the former, slipped by in the confusion, and joined the Hartford up the river.

Some 55 or 60 persons saved themselves by jumping overboard, and swimming or wading from the Mississippi to the shore. Of these the Major and Captain of Marines and Assistant Engineer, with 45 sailors and marines, have been arrested by our cavalry and brought across during the day. Some few others are reported to be hiding themselves in the swamp. The dead and wounded were left upon the Mississippi

[illegible]

THE PRICES OF LIVING IN THE NORTH.

The prices of living in the North have greatly advanced, but nothing like the proportion they have in the South. Such articles as flour and meat can still be had at a very low figure, but other articles of consumption that are imported, such as sugar, coffee, tea, &c., have greatly advanced from their old prices. The cause of this is that the depredations on the Yankee commerce by our privateers have put up the rates of marine insurance to a tremendous figure, and the consequence is that all things for the importation of which the North has to rely have gone up to a very high figure. For instance, the destruction of the Jacob Bell, our informant tells us, gave a great pull to the New York market, and the consequence was that everything of East India growth jumped up 100 to 150 per cent. The regular rates of all things of foreign growth are very high in the North. The commonest article of coffee commands 50 cents a pound, while tea, sugar, and like articles range in the same proportion.

The highest prices in the North are those for articles of Southern growth and produce, and for which the North has heretofore been solely dependent on the South. For instance, white shirting muslin, made of the cotton grown in the South, and which before the war could be bought from 9 to 10 cents, now commands in New York one dollar per yard. Turpentine, heretofore furnished the North from the dense pine forests of North Carolina at about one dollar per barrel, now readily brings at the North forty dollars a barrel! And the same of other articles exclusive to the South. The North is beginning to feel the effects of non-intercourse and non-communication with the South, a country out of whose great staples she has grown rich.

TRADING BETWEEN TEXAS AND MEXICO—EXCHANGE OF COTTON.

Through private sources from Texas we learn that General Magruder has issued an order allowing persons to transport cotton to the Mexican frontier. This has been done mainly from the necessity of getting supplies from Mexico, over the Rio Grande frontier, through the sale of cotton.

By the rules of this order importers of supplies of goods are allowed to export cotton to the custom house value of their original invoices at the port of entry, with one hundred per cent. added—the cotton to be valued at $100 per bale. Persons thus exporting cotton can only take it to this side of the river, when they must go over and purchase their supplies, bring them across, and on exhibition of their original invoices, be permitted to export cotton to double the amount, valueing each bale of cotton at $100 in specie. This opens a fine field for shaving at all the crossings on the river, where there are shylocks stationed ready to advance the specie on the cotton as it arrives, and gives to the Mexicans a complete control of the cotton trade. Latterly it had been ordered that no contract based upon the exportation of cotton should be recognized unless made by authority of the War Department, or some superior power to that of the commanding general of that district.

Another recent order of General Magruder is that all foreigners between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, holding any office or employment connected with the army in Texas, (but not in the army) or enrolled for service, will be immediately deprived by their employers of such office, unless they take the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States and enroll themselves as subject to military duty, or furnish able-bodied substitutes not liable to conscription, unless the same shall have been appointed by authority superior.

Pontoon boats are flat-bottomed, thirty feet long, two and a half feet wide at the stern, swelling out at the sides to the width of six feet. Each fits on a running gear of four wheels, and is used as baggage wagon for the pontooners, carrying its proportion of string pieces of plank. On reaching a river the boats are unloaded, floated across by a cable made fast up the stream, then the string pieces are laid across from one boat to the next, and on these are placed the planks, each twenty-one feet long, which form the gangway of that width.

[illegible] correct account in print than a thousand conj[illegible]

[illegible] gations from so many tongues and private letters. If the rioters escape, put them down; it is easily done. But the Yankees will get hold of it. What a[illegible] say? Let them make the most of it. [illegible] going to do their worst any way. [illegible] told that the Yankees should give them, when that the [illegible] now that the government of Jefferson Davis is amorous about anything on earth. The people are manly; no should their governments be, and put a bold, calm face on everything. If everything could be "kept back" the fate of Ananias should warn us of the folly of attempting it. Have we gotten so deep in the mire by a mere quarrel, as just to be able to [illegible] and face Yankees and [illegible] combined? Or shall it go to the country that the Confederate government is scared out of its wits because a parcel of women broke open a store and stole a pair of shoes.

The following remarks by a looker-on, are very just and true as far as they go:

To the Editors of the Whig:

I happened to be a spectator of a portion of the doings of the mob on "Holy Thursday." I did not witness the [illegible] on Capitol Square, or see the outrages committed in Cary street. When I entered the [illegible] of action" entrance was just being forced into 117 Main street, which, with the store adjoining, was sacked. Mr. Baldwin addressed the mob, which comprised, perhaps, five thousand males and as many hundred females, and in response to his promises, many hundreds of boots and shoes were thrown back. Soon after this, the riot act was read and the military came on. A section of the crowd had, in the meantime, taken possession of the old marines, whither the military followed them leisurely.

I think it is all important to call attention to one or two points connected with this outbreak. The mob, which was got up under the name of a woman's bread-riot, was in reality, a man's plundering riot. The females, a fraction of whom were respectable, were all comfortably clad, and many of them were bedizened out in finery, which was not wanted to show their trade. These "ladies" as the worthy Mayor addressed them, were of home production as well as of foreign growth. The indications were that they had been stimulated to the part they were acting, not by want, but by the thousands of ruffians who armed around them, and who hoped to secure the means of them, both safety and plunder. Who can describe a mob gathered in Richmond, and of the vilest of the vile dregs which the war has been causing to flow into the city for so many months? The substitute who has sold himself to dozens of regiments, the expelled of the Tigers, the Plug Ugly of Baltimore, the ignoble army of skulkers, the unclean company of Mississippi wharf rats, the abhorred fellowship of the deserters, the off-scourings of Penitentiaries, the Yankee emissary, the select villains of many nations, were no doubt all there. Hunger was the ostensible cause of the riot. But neither the butcher nor the baker suffered. Stores containing provisions escaped, while those containing dry goods, boots and shoes, and, above all, fancy articles were sacked. No. 117 Main street, which, while kept by Mr. Rouse, was the cheapest store in the city, was attacked because it was known there were fine goods within. It was not a rising against extortion, but for plunder and open robbery.

Mr. Editor, there is a vast, and it is feared, an increasing sum of misery arising from destitution now in Richmond. But it is not believed that the mob of "Holy Thursday" represented that misery. It represented rather the vice, the profligacy, the prostitution, the crime of the city, the elements which wage eternal war against society, and against which society must wage eternal war. Elements which finding the times favorable for an outbreak, and which being no doubt prompted and paid by spies in our midst, took advantage of this opportunity to rob in the day, what they generally steal in darkness. These stimulated, under false pretences, some really respectable people, who, with their children's children, will loathe the memory of this day. And their mischief has been accomplished. But, I repeat my belief, that this mob did not represent the suffering part of the community. I may mention, in illustration of this, two examples that came under my observation. While the mob was at its full, I saw a man, excellently dressed, fat and stout, pass by your office door. On his head were three hats, a demijohn, apparently full, was over his shoulder, in one hand was a ham, in the other a pair of fine boots. On the outskirts of the mob, trying to get through, I saw, a little later, a poor woman. She wore neither flowers, feathers, crape shawls, nor hoops, like the rioters. Her clothes were thin and so was her face. In her arms she carried a baby, and by her side walked another little one. She told me she had a helpless old mother at home, that her husband's pay of eleven dollars a month was their all, but that she would rather beg in the streets than join the rioters.

VANDALISM.—In evacuating Pensacola and Jacksonville the yankee wretches set fire to both towns in various parts. What sort of people can these be?—monsters in human shape. There appears, however, to have been one decent man among them at Pensacola, for a letter to Mobile says that when the Commodore commanding the fleet saw the fire he ordered the General to stop it at once, under the penalty of holding him personally responsible for all property destroyed. The letter adds that "it was with great difficulty that the General could have the orders of the Commodore obeyed, and not until he had shot several of the private soldiers who were engaged in this destructive work."

At Jacksonville, Gen. Finnegan arrived in time to stop the fire before it had made much progress.

HOP[illegible]—A small quantity of Hops for sale. Apply at this office.

MR. MASON AND THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

EARL RUSSELL TO MR. MASON.

Foreign Office, August 2, 1862.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letters of the 24th of July last, in which you report the conversations which the opinion of the government of the so-called Confederate States, entitles them to be recognized as rightful, and separate and independent power, and to be received as an equal in the great family of nations.

In again urging these views you represent, as before, that the withdrawal of certain of the Confederates from the Union of the United States of North America is not to be considered as a revolution, in the ordinary acceptation of that term, far less an act of insurrection or rebellion, but as the termination of a Confederacy which had, during a long course of years, violated the terms of the federal compact.

I beg leave to say, in the outset, that upon this question of a right of withdrawal, as upon that of the previous conduct of the United States, her Majesty's government have never presumed to form a judgment. The interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, and the character of the proceedings of the President and Congress of the United States under the Constitution, must be determined, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, by the States and people in North America, who inherited, and have till recently upheld, that Constitution. Her Majesty's government decline altogether the responsibility of assuming to be judges in such a controversy.

You state that the Confederacy has a population of twelve millions; that it has proved itself capable for eighteen months of successful defence against every attempt to subdue or destroy it; that in the judgment of the intelligence of all Europe the separation is final, and that under no possible circumstances can the late Federal Union be restored.

On the other hand, the Secretary of State of the United States has affirmed in an official dispatch, that a large portion of the once disaffected population has been restored to the Union, and now evinces its loyalty and firm adherence to the government; that the white population now in insurrection is under five millions, and that the Southern Confederacy owes its main strength to the hope of assistance from Europe.

In the face of the fluctuating events of the war; the alternations of victory and defeat; the capture of New Orleans; the advance of the Federals to Corinth, to Memphis, and the banks of this Mississippi as far as Vicksburg, contrasted, on the other hand, with the failure of the attack on Charleston, and the retreat from before Richmond—placed, too, between allegations so contradictory on the part of the contending Powers—her Majesty's government are still determined to wait.

In order to be entitled to a place among the independent nations of the earth, a State ought to have not only strength and resources for a time, but afford promise of stability and permanence. Should the Confederate States of America win that place among the nations, it might be right for other nations justly to acknowledge an independence achieved by victory, and maintained by a successful resistance to all attempts to overthrow it. That time, however, has not, in the judgment of her Majesty's government, yet arrived. Her Majesty's government, therefore, can only hope that a peaceful termination of the present bloody and destructive contest may not be distant. I am, &c., RUSSELL.

Congressional Elections.—The Richmond Whig says that a bill has been reported to the House of Representatives providing for an election of members of that House by General ticket instead of by the District system as at present. The Whig favors the plan, as one that must be adopted because much of our territory is in yankee possession and elections cannot be held in many districts. Ten of sixteen districts in Virginia are partly or altogether held by the yankees; in Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisana it is quite as bad, and in Missouri and Kentucky elections can nowhere be held unless things change. Even in the present House, the Whig says there are members whose poll books show less than a hundred votes, and most of these would not bear scrutiny. It is to avoid this and yet give to each State its full weight in Congress that the Whig advocates the change. We are altogether opposed to it; without entering into a wider discussion of the question, we may mention an objection which ought to be fatal.—It will deprive of a voice in Congress very nearly half of the people of each State, so soon as we divide into parties, as we shall when the war ends and men begin to differ on all questions connected with the conduct of affairs.—Thus, there will be two parties in North Carolina One may outnumber the other by ten thousand votes or by ten votes, and the majority, whether they be ten thousand or ten, will elect the whole delegation from their own partisans, and leave the minority without a voice in Congress. There are other very strong objections; but we need not state them, for we cannot believe that the bill will pass.

Rev. R. J. Graves.—We have been favored with the perusal of a letter to a gentleman in this place, from a citizen of North Carolina, written from Norfolk, Va., and sent by a secret opportunity to Richmond, where it was mailed, stating that intelligence had been received there though the Northern prints, that the Rev. R. J. Graves had been bound over to answer a charge of treason. The writer states that this announcement had occasioned great surprise and regret among the acquaintances of Mr. Graves in Norfolk, and proceeds to relate that Mr. Graves, after his arrest and detention at Harrison's Landing on James river, (where it is alleged he gave information of the enemy,) was conveyed as a prisoner to the Rip Raps, where he was some time confined before he was permitted to go North; that during this time a fellow prisoner from this State died, no doubt from ill usage—Mr. Graves administered to him in his last moments the consolation of christianity; that on his return from the North, Mr. G detained for three weeks in Norfolk, though constantly importuning the authorities for permission to proceed to his home in North Carolina, and was not allowed to depart until Gen Dix was appealed to, and granted the necessary permit; that if he had been a traitor to the South, or a friend of the Northern Government, it is not probable such detention would have occured. The letter states further, that during the three weeks of his sojourn in Norfolk by reason of this vexatious delay, Mr. Graves was an almost constant companion of, and in habits of the freest and most unreserved conversations with the writer, in which the great contest of the day was naturally the chief topic; that in all this intercourse nothing occured, either by words or acts, calculated to create the slightest suspicion of his loyalty to the Southern cause, or

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1863.

NEW TERMS,—$3.

Notwithstanding the hard times, we hoped to be able to continue the publication of the *Press*, during the war, at the old price, $2 per annum, but the advance in everything used in a printing office, and other expenses, have compelled us to increase the subscription price to *three dollars*, which is not yet in proportion to everything else. Much as we regret the necessity of raising the price, we have no alternative, as we find it a losing business to continue longer at the old rates.—We hope our troubles may soon be over, and when our expenses are reduced to the old standard, we will return to our old terms.

This new arrangement will take effect from and after the first day of May next.

THE NEWS.

Further particulars of the late engagement at Charleston, and the late riot in Richmond, will be found in this paper.

There has been no further fighting at Charleston, and the enemy is supposed to have retired; but another attack by land and water is expected. The forces of the enemy at and near Charleston, are estimated, from the number of his transports, at 50 or 60,000 men.

It is rumored that more troops had been ordered to Charleston.

It is rumored that there was a fight at Washington, N. C., but we doubt it. It probably originated from a despatch to the Raleigh *Progress* stating that Gen. Pettigrew defeated, on Thursday last, near Blount's Creek, some 10 or 15 miles from Washington, a body of the enemy's forces, commandded by Gen. Foster, who were marching for the relief of Washington.—No loss is reported on our side. This news even lacks confirmation.

Gen. Hill is said to be reinforced 30,000 strong from Virginia.

It is also rumored that Gen. Longstreet has advanced upon Suffolk, with the view of preventing the enemy's reinforcing Washington, N. C., by way of the Roanoke; and General Hill has completely invested Washington, and cut off all communication by water, it is said.

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.—It is rumored in Richmond, that the Yankee army has commenced to move, which, it is supposed, will result in active operations, at no distant day. Hooker is said to be moving his forces in the direction of United States Ford, some 15 miles above Fredericksburg.

No news of interest from Tennessee. The enemy still occupy Murfreesboro', and are doubtless awaiting reinforcements.

Their pickets were driven in by our forces within two miles of Murfreesboro', on the 8th inst.

Gen. Burnside is at Louisville, Ky., with twenty thousand men. He will doubtless endeavor to effect an early junction with Rosencrans, a portion of whose force can then be spared for the proposed invasion of Northern Alabama.

The enemy has abandoned the peninsula in front of Vicksburg, and most of their vessels have withdrawn.

The enemy, four hundred strong, (chiefly contrabands) landed at Pascagoula, Mississippi, on the 9th inst., and were attacked and routed by our cavalry, losing fifteen killed and many wounded. The gunboat to which they retreated, put back to Ship Island.

The Connecticut election resulted in the success of the Republican ticket for State officers, and three of the four Congressmen. Buckingham's majority over Seymour was about three thousand, being a Republican loss of three thousand since last year.

The Republicans have also carried Rhode Island.

Peace Movements in New York.—A large meeting of the Democracy of New York City was held on the night of the 7th. They denounced the policy of Lincoln as hostile to the Constitution and to the restoration of the Union—declare the war, as conducted by him, a failure, and say "that under the circumstances we declare for peace."

Connecticut has voted for the republicans.—The municipal elections in Main, and at Columbus, Ohio, had also gone for the Republicans.

☞ See new advertisements. It will be seen that Capt. Carmichael is here, for the purpose of recruiting the Band of music attached to Major Wharton's Battalion.

Strawberries and green peas have made their appearance in Savannah, for the past week.

☞ The bill adding $4 to the monthly pay of soldiers, takes effect from January 1, 1863.

learn that Maj. ... capture we ... red, and who ... the old Capitol ... was regularly ..., and is now ... r near Fred- ... met Major ... eek, and in ... Major sta- ... ted well. ... unts of the ... are the same ... rations dealt ... but badly pre- ..., being poorly fed, they ... to their present discipline. ... the rat in Richmond reach- ... before he left that city, ... by the Yankees as "glad ... tidings, ... was evident that the South ... was being ... out.

THE GU... SYSTEM.—A bill ... has been bef... having for its object ... a change in ... old form of holding ... elections for ... Congress, by adopting ... the General Ti... Chamber of the pres... ent mode, ... to have the ... whole State fo... stituency, and each ... constituent to h... the whole Congressional ... delegation for his ... representatives.

This certainly would be an innovation of the rights of the people, as it would deprive the masses of the privile... heretofore enjoyed at the ballot-box, as the Raleigh Progress justly says. How would th... people of one section of the State like to be r... presented by a person from a different section, when the interest of the latter might be direc... at variance with that of the former. No doubt, the District system is the true one. ... all the States have adopted it, and the attemp... to change it may be looked upon as an evide... of the tendency to consolidation. We do no... like the idea of the change, particularly as it ... has been hinted more than once that there is ... party in and outside of Congress bent on a "strong" government,—a despotism, where the rights of the people would be ignored.

The present state of affairs will not always continue, and when the war ends the probability is that men will differ on questions connected with the administration of affairs, in which case a large portion of the people of each State may be deprived of a voice in Congress, or misrepresented; even a very small majority may deprive a large minority of a voice in the council of the nation.

We are pleased to state that the House of Representatives has rejected the bill to provide for the election of members of Congress by the odious general ticket system.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.—The President's Proclamation urging the people to direct their agricultural labor mainly to the production of food crops, will be found in this issue. Also a suggestion from Secretary of War in regard to impressments. The scarcity of food is the only danger which the President regards with apprehension.

Confederate States Ordinance.

WORKS IN SALISBURY.—The Salisbury Watchman says that thus far this establishment has been put in successful operation, and in a short time it will be able to turn out any quantity of projectiles.

Winston Town Election.

On Monday, the 6th instant, the election for Mayor and Commissioners of the town of Winston took place, and resulted as follows:—

Mayor.—H. K. Thomas, re elected

Commissioners.—Thos. J. Wilson, D. H. Starbuck, G. H. Renegar, N. S. Cook, E. Spach, A. S. White, J. D. Tavis.

It strikes us the idea of laying no town tax, for the present, where there is money enough in the Treasury to defray the ordinary expenses, necessary repairs of streets, &c., which we have heard advanced, is a good one, as we will have taxes enough to pay, on account of the war, without incurring unnecessary expenses.

THE TAX BILL.—The Senate passed a substitute for the House Tax bill, and the House is still engaged upon the subject.—When the bill finally passes and becomes a law, we will lay it before our readers in full.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.—See Governor's Proclamation declaring an embargo on the transportation of provisions and other articles from the State, for thirty days. Colonels of Militia are urged to assist in carrying out the provisions named in the proclamation.

MAGISTRATES.—The Raleigh *Progress* learns that "Col. Mallett has received instructions from the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, to enroll Magistrates immediately, with orders not to put them in camp but to leave them at home until called for."

☞ In this paper appears the decision of Chief Justice Pearson, in another habeas corpus case.

Congressional.

Mail Carriers and Co...—The bill exempting them has passed both Houses. We do not know its exact provisions.

POSTPONED.—The House of Representatives has postponed the Senate bills to organize the Supreme Court of the Confederate States, and to establish the Court of Claims, to the third Monday in next session.

A bill has been reported in the House from the judiciary committee, authorizing the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus.

RICHMOND, April 13.—In the Senate to day, the bill to abolish the office of Regimental Commissary was passed—also, House bill to prevent frauds in the Quartermaster and Commissary departments and obtaining under false pretenses transportation for private property.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Council of State met in the Executive office in Raleigh on Saturday last, present F. B. Satterthwaite of Pitt, R. P. Dick of Guilford, Dr. James Calloway of Wilkes, and Lovard Eldridge of Johnston.

J. H. Flanner, Esq., of Wilmington, was appointed a member of the Board of Internal Improvements, in place of E. J. Hale, Esq., who declined the position.

The Council authorized the Governor to lay an embargo on the transportation of certain articles from the State by speculators. The Proclamation will be found in tous paper to-day.

We learn that the subject of conscripting Justices of the Peace, militia officers and other State officers was considered by the Council; and we learn that that body unanimously sustained the Governor in his wish to preserve the State government intact by preventing such conscription. We think we may safely say that none of these officers will be conscripted.—*Standard.*

State Clothing Department.—We learn that Col. Henry A. Dowd, of Edgecombe, has been appointed Quartermaster, and placed at the head of the clothing department in this City, in place of Capt. Wilson, resigned.

For the Press.

HABEAS CORPUS,

IN THE MATTER OF IRVIN.

The facts are, John N. Irvin being liable as a conscript under the act of April, 1862, offered in July, '62, one Gedhart as his substitute. Gedhart was 36 years of age and in all respects a fit and sufficient substitute for the war, and was accepted by Maj. Mallett, commandant of conscripts, who thereupon gave Irvin an absolute discharge.

The petitioner avers, he is advised that the conscription acts are unconstitutional, but it is not necessary for the purpose of this case to decide the question.

It is admitted that under the regulation of the war department, Maj. Mallett had full authority to accept substitutes and give discharges. but it is insisted that Irvin's discharge was afterwards, by the action of Congress rendered of no effect, for the act of Oct. 1862 makes all persons between the ages of 35 and 45 liable as conscripts. So Gedhart became liable, as a conscript, by reason whereof he was no longer a sufficient substitute, and thus Irvin's discharge had no farther effect. If one, who is at the time liable as a conscript should be offered and accepted as a substitute, it may be conceded the discharge obtained in that way would be void, because no consideration is received by the government, and the officer exceeds his authority. So if after the conscription act of April, one who is under 18 years of age is offered and accepted as a substitute, it may be conceded that the discharge will only be of effect until the substitute arrives at the age of 18: for as it was known to the parties that the substitute himself would become liable at that date, under a law then in force, it will be presumed that the contract and discharge were made in reference to that state of things; and after the substitute arrives at the age of 18, the consideration fails and the officer had no authority to grant a discharge for a longer time.

But in our case there was at the time no law in force under which it was known to the parties that the substitute would afterwards be himself liable as a conscript, on the contrary, he was in all respects a fit and sufficient substitute for the war, and was accepted as such and an absolute discharge given, so there was full consideration received by the government and full authority on the part of the officer. The question is, does the subsequent action of Congress, to wit, the act of Oct. 1862 by its proper construction and legal effect repudiate and make void the contract and discharge?

The construction of acts of Congress, so far as the rights of the citizens, as distinguished from military regulations, are concerned, is a matter for the Courts.

Whether Congress has power to pass an act expressly making liable to conscription persons who have before furnished substitutes and received an absolute discharge, is a question not now presented, and one which I trust public necessity never will cause to be presented, as it would violate natural justice and shock the moral sense.

In my opinion the act of Oct. '62, by its proper construction, does not embrace men who were before bound as substitutes, to serve during the war. It is true, the act in general words gives the President power to call into military service all white men resi... ats, &c., between the ages of 35 and 45, but this manifestly does not include men who are already in military service for the war, for this plain reason, there was no occasion to include them, they were bound before, and the true meaning and intent of the act is to increase the army by calling in... service men who were not before liable. Suppose the act contained a provision giving a bounty of $500 to all men called into service under its operation, or providing that conscripts should not be ordered out of their respective States, would it be imagined that men who had previously volunteered for the war, or were substitutes for the war, would be entitled to the extra bounty, or to the special privilege of remaining in their own States? Certainly not, because there was no need for legislation in order to make soldiers of them.

A decent respect for our law makers—forbids the Court from adopting a construction which leads to the conclusion that it was the intention, by the use of general words, to include within the operation of the act substitutes who were already bound for the war, not for the purpose of effecting them, but for the indirect purpose of reaching parties who had furnished substitutes, and in that way asserting a power which is at least doubtful and certainly involves repudiation and want of good faith. As the conscription act does not include substitutes, the conclusion that Gedhart is no longer sufficient as a substitute and that Irvin's discharge is of no further effect, fails.

It is considered by the Court, that Johnston Irvin be forthwith discharged with liberty to go whereso-ever he will.

It is further considered that the cost of this proceeding allowed by law be paid by James Irvin to be taxed by the clerk of the Superior Court of Rockingham County according to the statute in such case made and provided.

The Clerk will file the papers in this proceeding among the papers of his office.

R. M. PEARSON, C. J. S. C.

At Richmond Hill, April 9th, 1863.

LATEST NEWS.

VAN DORN UNSUCCESSFUL.

CHATTANOOGA, April 12.—Van ... the enemy at Franklin with ... and Freeman's battery. The ... ed, but advanced again with ... ments. A bloody ... ensued ... man's battery was captured, and Freeman killed. Our loss was heavy. We retired from the place after six hours' hard fighting. Later accounts represent the re-capture of our artillery, after the fall of Freeman. We took no prisoners.

Wheeler Captures Yankee Trains.—TULLAHOMA, April 13.—Reliable information to day, states that Wheeler captured two trains; one between Louisville and Nashville, and the other between Nashville and Murfreesboro', with a large number of men and officers. He destroyed the trains. All quiet elsewhere.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—During yesterday all was quiet. During to-day the entire iron clad fleet departed, three going North and four South. The Ironsides was towed over the Bar. Last night the steamer Stonewall Jackson, formerly the Leopard, while attempting to run into this harbor, was hotly chased by a half-a dozen blockaders, and they fired at the Stonewall, which received several shots through her hull. Capt. Black is finding it impossible to escape, ran the steamer on the beach and burnt her. The crew, the mail and passengers and their effects saved. Her cargo consisted of several pieces of field artillery, two hundred barrels of saltpetre, and forty thousand army shoes, and a large assortment of merchandize.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, April 11.—The enemy in Black Bayou are retreating towards the Mississippi river and laying waste the whole country all along the Grenada river. The enemy are reinforcing all depots on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. A special dispatch to the Appeal dated Senatobia, say thirty transports and twelve gunboats have gone up from Memphis to operate on the Cumberland. Heavy shipments are being made on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad from Corinth. Merchants are shipping North and sutlers are selling their wagons. Great strategic movement on foot.

SUCCESS OF GEN. JENKINS' EXPEDITION TO THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

LYNCHBURG, April 13.—A special despatch to the Republican from Salem, 13th, says that Jenkins' expedition with a small portion of his command into Western Virginia, has been completely successful. The elections and Spring Courts of the bogus government, in all the counties West of Kanawha river, were broken up, and the enemy was driven with loss into his fortifications at Hurricane Bridge. Gen. Jenkins proceeded thence to Kanawha river, and four miles below Winfield riddled two government steamers which were passing. He embarked at night in a flat boat and floated down the Kanawha, attacking and capturing Point Pleasant, near morning. He killed and captured a number of the enemy, took 150 horses and destroyed a large amount of stores. The enemy made most desperate efforts to cut off his retreat from the Ohio river, but they were eluded and the command retreated in safety.

Gen. Pegram's Fight in Kentucky.—The Knoxville Register has an account of Gen. Pegram's fight near Somerset Ky., Gen. Pegram lost 50 killed, and 200 missing. The fight was unequal and severe. When our outnumbered troops fell back, the yankees did not pursue.

GUNBOAT DESTROYED.—Charleston, April 9.—An official dispatch from Hardeeville, announces that early this morning, Gen. W. S. Walker, with his light artillery destroyed one of the enemy's gunboats in Coosawatchie river.

The Mississippi is rising at Memphis 3 inches daily. The Arkansas is over its banks.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The only important intelligence from this quarter is the announcement from Washington of preparations to enforce a draft of 200,000 men to fill up the ranks of the old regiments.

Gold in N. Y. is quoted at 154 with an upward tendency.

Trouble in the Yankee Camp.—The U. S. Marshal, who left Cincinnati on the 18th instant, with companies of troops, for the purpose of arresting, in Noble county, a deserter and a man who advised him to desert, telegraphs that he will probably be resisted by 500 or 1000 men.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—Mrs. Anne Singleton died in Williamsburg district, S. C., on the last day of February, aged one hundred and thirty years. A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, noting this case of extreme longevity, says:

About sixteen years ago I first became acquainted with this lady, then quite communicative. She did not remember the year in which she was born, but recollected the principal events of the Revolution, and observed that she was about forty years of age at its commencement. In reply to my inquiry she said that she distinctly remembered the French and Indian war, or Braddock's war, as it was called by the common people at the time that she was then about twenty-four years of age, being a married woman with two children. She must have been born about the same time that Washington was, for he was then 24 years of age, having been born in 1732, and Braddock's defeat occurred in 1753. She became totally blind about 45 years ago, but did not entirely lose her hearing until about a year since. She retained her memory to the last, and appeared very anxious to know the results of the war.

Wanted to Purchase

A NEGRO GIRL, for a house servant. The one that is likely, and can come well recommended, a liberal price will be paid. One raised in this section of the State preferred. Would like to buy a good boy for a farm hand. [illegible]

Salem, N. C. March 11, 1863. 42-tf

Address to the People of the Confederate States.

In ... with the request of Congress, contained ... olutions passed on the fourth day of ... present month, I invoke your attention ... the present condition and future prospects ... our country, and to the duties which ... imposes on us all during this great struggle for our homes and our liberties.

These resolutions are in the following language:

JOINT RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE PRODUCTION OF PROVISIONS.

Whereas, a strong impression prevails through the country that the war now being waged against the people of the Confederate States may terminate during the present year; and whereas this impression is leading many patriotic citizens to engage largely in the production of cotton and tobacco, which they would not otherwise do; and whereas, in the opinion of Congress, it is of the utmost importance, not only with a view to the proper subsistence of our armies, but for the interest and welfare of all the people, that the agricultural labor of the country should be employed chiefly in the production of a supply of food to meet every contingency: Therefore,

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That it is the deliberate judgment of Congress that the people of these States, while hoping for peace, should look to prolonged war as the only condition proffered by the enemy short of subjugation; that every preparation necessary to encounter such a war should be persisted in, and that the amplest supply of provisions for armies and people should be the first object of all agriculturists; wherefore, it is earnestly recommended that the people, instead of planting cotton and tobacco, shall direct their agricultural labor mainly to the production of such crops as will insure a sufficiency of food for all classes and for every emergency, thereby, with true patriotism, subordinating the hope of gain to the certain good of the country.

SEC. 2. That the President is hereby requested to issue a proclamation to the people of these States, urging upon them the necessity of guarding against the great perils of a short crop of provisions, and setting forth such reasons therefor as his judgment may dictate.

Fully concurring in the views thus expressed by the Congress, I confidently appeal to your love of country for aid in carrying into effect the recommendation of your Senators and Representatives.

We have reached the close of the second year of the war, and may point with just pride to the history of our young Confederacy. Alone, unaided, we have met and overthrown the most formidable combination of naval and military armaments that the lust of conquest ever gathered together for the subjugation of a free people. We began this struggle without a single gun afloat, while the resources of our enemy enabled them to gather fleets which according to their official list, published in August last, consisted of 427 vessels, measuring 300,036 tons, and carrying 3,268 guns—Yet we have captured, sunk, or destroyed a number of these vessels, including two large frigates and one steam sloop of war, while four of their captured steam gunboats are now in our possession, adding to the strength of our little navy, which is rapidly gaining in numbers and efficiency. To oppose invading forces, composed of levies which have already exceeded thirteen hundred thousand men, we had no resources but the unconquerable valor of a people determined to be free, and we were so destitute of military supplies that tens of thousands of our citizens were reluctantly refused admission into the service from our inability to provide them with arms, while for many months some of our important strongholds owed their safety chiefly to a careful concealment of the fact that we were without a supply of powder for our cannon. Your devotion and patriotism have triumphed over all these obstacles, and called into existence the munitions of war, the clothing, and the subsistence which have enabled our soldiers to illustrate their valor on numerous battle fields and to inflict crushing defeats on successive armies, each of which an arrogant foe fondly imagined to be invincible.

The contrast between our past and present condition is well calculated to inspire full confidence in the triumph of our arms. At no previous period of the war have our forces been so numerous, so well organized, and so thoroughly disciplined, armed and equipped as at present. The season of high water, in which our enemies relied to enable their fleet of gunboats to penetrate into our country and devastate our homes, is fast passing away. Yet, our strongholds on the Mississippi still bid defiance to the foe, and months of costly preparations for their reduction have been spent in vain. Disaster has been the result of their every effort to turn or to storm Vicksburg and Port Hudson, as well as of every attack on our batteries on the Red River, the Tallahatchie, and other navigable streams. Within a few weeks the falling waters and the increasing heats of summer will complete their discomfiture, and compel their baffled and defeated forces to the abandonment of expeditions on which was based their last hope of success in effecting our subjugation.

We must not forget, however, that the war is not yet ended, and that we are still confronted by powerful armies and threatened by numerous fleets, and that the Government which controls these forces will pause at no crime to the most desperate efforts to attain the unholy purposes to which it has thus far been devoted. It will use its utmost energy to avert the impending doom so fully merited by the atrocities it has committed, the savage barbarities which it has encouraged, and the growing infamy of its efforts to reduce a reservile population to the horrors of our wives, our daughters, and our children.

With such a contest before us there is but one danger which the Government of your choice regards with apprehension, and to avert this danger it appeals to the [illegible] patriotism and spirit of [illegible] which you have manifested since the beginning of the war. The early [illegible] season, the protracted duration of the present year, the [illegible] on which we rely for [illegible] yield, and the deficiency [illegible] are marked in the Northern portion of the Confederacy, where supplies were specially needed for the army. [illegible] in such portions [illegible] of cotton and tobacco [illegible] stock, and devote [illegible] for the subsistence [illegible] the consequences [illegible] disastrous, especially as the [illegible] unfavorable as the last. [illegible] fore, appeals to you to lay aside all thoughts of gain, and to plant [illegible] the cultivation of [illegible] It [illegible] and [illegible] must in the more favorable [illegible] be gathered next season an abundant yield; but even if this promise be fulfilled the

difficulty of transportation, enhanced as it has been by an unusually rainy winter, will cause embarrassment in military operations and suffering among the people, should the crops in the middle and northern portions of the Confederacy prove deficient. But no uneasiness need be felt in regard to a mere supply of bread for men. It is for the large amount of corn and forage required for the raising of live stock, and for the supply of the animals used in military operations that your aid is specially required. These articles are too bulky for distant transportation, and in them the deficiency in the last harvest was most felt. Let your fields be devoted exclusively to the production of corn, oats, beans, peas, potatoes and other food for man and beast. Let corn be sown broad-cast for fodder, in immediate proximity to railroads, rivers, and canals, and let all your efforts be directed to the prompt supply of these articles in the districts where our armies are operating. You will thus add greatly to their efficiency, and furnish the means without which it is impracticable to make those prompt and active movements which have hitherto stricken terror into our enemies, and secured our most brilliant triumphs.

Having thus placed before you, my countrymen, the reasons for the call made on you for aid in supplying the wants of the coming year, I add a few words of appeal in behalf of the brave soldiers now confronting your enemies, and to whom your Government is unable to furnish all the comforts they so richly merit. The supply of meat for the army is deficient. This deficiency is only temporary, for measures have been adopted which will, it is believed, soon enable us to restore the full ration. But that ration is now reduced at times to one-half the usual quantity in some of our armies. It is known that the supply of meat throughout the country is sufficient for the support of all, but the distances are so great, the condition of the roads has been so bad during the five months of winter weather through which we have just passed, and the attempts of grovelling speculators to forestall the market and make money out of the life-blood of our defenders, have so much influenced the withdrawal from sale of the surplus in the hands of the producers that the Government has been unable to gather full supplies. The Secretary of War has prepared a plan, which is appended to the address, by the aid of which, or some similar means to be adopted by yourselves, you can assist the officers of the Government in the purchase of the bacon the pork and the beef, known to exist in large quantities in different parts of the country. Even if the surplus be less than is believed, is it not a bitter and humiliating reflection that those who remain at home, secure from hardship and protected from danger, should be in the enjoyment of abundance, and that their slaves also should have a full supply of food, while their sons, brothers, husbands, and fathers are stinted in the rations on which their health and efficiency depend.

Entertaining no fear that you will either misconstrue the motives of this address, or fail to respond to the call of patriotism, I have placed the facts fully and frankly before you. Let us all unite in the performance of our duty each in his sphere; and with concerted, persistent, and well directed effort there seems little reason to doubt that under the blessing of Him to whom we look for guidance, and who has been to us our shield and our strength, we shall maintain the sovereignty and independence of these Confederate States, and transmit to our posterity the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers

[Signed,] JEFFERSON DAVIS.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Richmond, April 10, 1863

PLAN SUGGESTED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR

I. Let the people in each county, parish, or ward, select at public meeting, as early as convenient, a committee of three or more discreet citizens, charged with the duties hereinafter mentioned.

II. Let it be the duty of this committee to ascertain from each citizen in the county or parish what amount of surplus meat, whether bacon, pork, or beef, he can spare for the use of the army, after reserving a supply for his family and those dependent on him for food.

Let this committee fix a price which is deemed by them a just compensation for the articles furnished, and inform the citizens what this price is, so that each may know before delivery, what price is to be paid for the articles furnished.

Let this committee make arrangements for the transportation of the supplies to some convenient depot, after consultation with the officer who is to receive them.

Let the committee make delivery of the supplies on receiving payment of the price, and assume the duty of paying it over to the citizens who have furnished the supplies.

III. Where the duty of the committee is performed in any town or city at which there may be a Quartermaster or Commissary, no further duty need be required of them than to deliver to the officer a list of the names of the citizens and of the supplies which each is ready to furnish, and the price fixed; whereupon the officer will himself gather the supplies and make payment.

IV. Where the supplies are furnished in the country the cost of transportation to the depot will be paid by the Government, in addition to the price fixed by the committee.

V. As this appeal is made to the people for the benefit of our brave defenders now in the army, the Department relies with confidence on the patriotism of the people that no more than just compensation would be fixed by the committees, nor accepted by those whose chief motive will be to aid their country, and not to make undue gains out of the needs of our brave soldiers.

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

FROM CHARLESTON!

PARTICULARS OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF THURSDAY—DAMAGE TO THE IRONCLADS—OUR LOSS, &c.

The following interesting particulars of the terrific bombardment of Forts Sumter and Moultrie by the enemy's iron clad fleet, on Tuesday last, is from the Mercury of Wednesday:

At last the long period of doubt and delay is at an end, and the goodly city, girdled with the fiery circle of its batteries, stands confronted with the mighty fleet of iron armada that the hands of man have ever put afloat.

The first scenes in the novel drama of the war, which, we trust, is to add new lustre to the fame of Charleston, has closed. Let us render thanks to the Lord of Hosts that the result, thus far, has been one of proud triumph to our country. As yet, however, we have but entered upon the ordeal. It will be for the next few days to tell the tale of our sad disasters or complete success.

In view of the reticence which (for of military policy) has heretofore [illegible] reticence to the presence of the iron clad fleet, a brief review of the events of the week will not be out of place. About noon on Sunday last the first intelligence was flashed to the city from Fort Sumter, that the turrets of the ironclad Monitor gunboats were looming up against the southwestern horizon. During the afternoon the entire fleet hove in sight. Eight Monitors, besides the frigate Ironsides and 12 wooden war vessels, took up their position just beyond the bar. As the news became bruited about the city, very many of our noon combatant population (previously incredulous of danger) made hasty preparations to depart; and every train that has left the city since has gone heavily laden with the eleventh-hour refugees and their effects.

Sunday night passed quietly by. Monday morning brought us reports of the movement of transports up the Stono River, and the debarkation of a considerable force of Yankee troops on Coles's Island. But throughout Monday and Monday night, the armored fleet held its position beyond the bar. On Tuesday morning it was observed that another Monitor had arrived, making a force of no less than 10 iron-clad vessels, including the Ironsides.

At two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon a dispatch from Fort Sumter announced that these ten vessels had crossed the bar, and were cautiously steaming forward—the foremost one having at that time reached a point about 8,000 yards from the Fort. The next news was brought to us an hour later, by the dull detonation of the first gun from Fort Moultrie, which was immediately answered by a heavy report and a cloud of white smoke from the turret of one of the Monitors. At ten minutes after three, the enemy having come within range, Fort Sumter opened her batteries, and almost simultaneously, the white smoke could be seen puffing from the low sand hills of Morris and Sullivan's Islands, indicating that the Beauregard Battery on the left, and Battery Wagner on the extreme right, had become engaged. Five of the iron clads, forming in line of battle in front of Fort Sumter maintained a very rapid return fire, occasionally hurling their 15 inch shot and shell against Fort Moultrie and the minor batteries, but all directing their chief efforts against the east face of Fort Sumter. Gradually, but visibly, the distance between the attacking vessels and the Fort was lessened, and, as the enemy drew nearer the firings became hot and almost continuous.

About half past four o'clock the battle became fierce and general. The scene at that hour as viewed from the Battery promenade, was truely grand. Battery Bee had now mingled the hoarse thunder of its guns in the universal din, and the whole expanse of the harbor entrance, from Sullivan's Island to Cumming's Point, became enveloped in the smoke and constant flashes of the conflict. The iron clads kept constantly shifting their position, but whichever way they went, their ports, always turned towards the battlements of Sumter, poured forth their terrible projectiles against the walls of that famous stronghold. Ever and anon, as the huge shot went ricochetting toward the mark, the water was dashed up in vast sheets of spray, towering far above the parapet of the Fort, while the wreathes of smoke constantly ascending from the barbette guns showed how actively the artillerymen of the post were discharging their duties. In the foreground, our own staunch little iron clads, the Palmetto State and Chicora, could be seen steaming energetically up and down their chosen fighting position, evidently impatient to participate in the fray.

Up to this time the frigate Ironsides had born a very conspicious part in the fight. Her long hull lay at the distance, apparently, of a mile from our batteries, and her tremendous broadsides were more than once fitly answered by broadsides from the Fort. It soon became apparant that she was unable to stand the severe fire that was directed against her. Steaming rapidly southward, she gave Fort Sumter a few parting shots and withdrew from the action.—The Keokuk, a double turretted Monitor, soon after followed her example; and before five o'clock the firing had evidently begun to slacken. The remaining Monitors, however, still kept up the bombardment and our forts and batteries replied with undiminished alacrity.—At a quarter after five, p. m, the Monitors began to retire, and at half past five the enemy fired the last shot of the engagement.

Gratifying as were the general results of the fight, the late hour at which it closed precluded the possibility of our receiving the full details from the forts. A dispatch from Fort Sumter informs us that the Ironsides and Keokuk were both very roughly handled, and retired seriously injured. The Keokuk had her top shot down, her boat shot away, three holes in her smoke stack and a portion of her bow shot off. The practice of our gunners was most creditable. Nearly every shot struck some one of the Iron clads, but which what effect is not known. Fort Sumter was struck 34 times. One of our guns was dismounted, but otherwise the Fort is in good condition.—Fort Moultrie is uninjured. The casualties at Fort Sumter were a drummer boy, named Adrent, mortally wounded; two men severely wounded, and seven others slightly injured.—At Fort Moultrie, one man was accidentally hurled over the wall from a flag staff, on which he was replacing our flag, which had been shot away. We learn that he afterwards died.—Two small houses on the back beech of Sullivan's Island were demolished by the enemy's shells.

After their withdrawal from the action, the enemy's ironclads anchored off Morris Island where they now lie. Many think that the fight will be renewed at daybreak this morning, but up to the time at which we write (8 a. m.) all is quiet. the reports we get from the Stono River say that the enemy's transports still remain in the stream. Doubtless the Yankee generals intend before venturing upon a land attack, to await the issue of the struggle between their ships and our batteries.

The Charleston Mercury of Thursday following says:

At dark last evening the Monitors were still within the Bar. The heavy reports, however, heard about 11 o'clock last night, were not caused by any night engagement.

Our reports from James Island and the Stono represent the state of affairs in that quarter to be still unchanged.

The R. W. A. correspondent of the Savannah Republican, mentions that in addition to the dismounting of a ten inch Columbiad in Fort Sumter, an eight inch one bursted.

At Fort Wagner, on Morris Island, it seems six men were wounded from the accidental explosion of an ammunition chest. These casualties were previously reported, but the cause was not stated.

In Poland the Russians at Turnover had sustained a disastrous repulse at the hands of the insurgent Poles. They lost 4,000 in killed and 62 in prisoners.

From the [illegible]

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

To THE PUBLIC TREASURER:—In the Standard of 3d April, you publish the opinion of the Attorney General, as to what the Legislature meant when they so often used the words "*Cash value*," in the Revenue Law [illegible] sections 1, 8, 16, 22, 29, &c. That opinion says [illegible]

"In estimating the cash value of land and slaves, the district boards of valuation ought to take as a basis or standard the currency in which the taxes are to be paid. Confederate and State Treasury notes are taxed as money by the revenue act; and by law, tax payers are authorized to pay their dues in such money."

I differ *toto cœlo* with the Attorney General in this opinion, and if my views are right, his is wrong, and if acted upon by the assessors, the error may be attended with important results to the injury of the people.

In common parlance, whatever enters into the general circulation is called indifferently, "*cash*," "*money*," "*currency*," but in legislative language, cash and currency may mean very different things, and in the revenue law, certainly it was never contemplated by the Legislature that "*cash value*" should mean a value in a currency that may — nay, that does, daily fluctuate by the hundreds of millions monthly; may fluctuate to the extent on one hand of the ability of the Government (by its presses and signing clerks, to issue any thing coining money) to flood the country with its currency, aided, too, by all the States that issue Treasury notes, and on the other hand, the Government's ability, through its numberless receivers for investment, to absorb that currency, by driving it from circulation, by tempting investments at a high rate of interest, quickened by legislation to deteriorate the value of that not invested. Call you such a currency as that the standard of valuation for a currency whose fluctuations are as variable and mutable and capricious as the temperature of the atmosphere? Surely no! Surely not! Men's estates would become mere bubbles, vanishing into nothingness at the mere will of the Confederate Government, whenever it may be disposed to appreciate or depress.

The civilized world has recognized gold and silver as the standard value of articles. Specie may not be produced or destroyed by the hundreds of millions, at the mere will or caprice of any prince, power or potentate, and hence we have required, constitutionally, that they *alone* shall be a legal tender, and of course the standard of value—the *cash value*.

But it may be said, that although that is the strict and true interpretation of *cash value*, yet that could not have been the meaning of the Legislature using the language. That may be so. Such bodies are often troubled to define what they mean, and the various construc tions put upon a law, will often depend upon the number of members engaged in passing it. But I think it very clear that no member will put the same interpretation upon the revenue law that has been put by the Attorney General. That law has not made Confederate and State Treasury notes even *money*, when taxing money due from solvent debtors, or on hand, or on deposit &c, it says, "*Provided*, That Confederate and State Treasury notes may be *considered* money." So they are not money, but may be considered such, *pro hac vice*, for purposes of taxation. Again why does the Legislature so uniformly, in every sentence where used, say "*cash value*," instead of value in money, value in currency &c? It is clear, they had some definite meaning, or it is safe to infer. What was that meaning, if not intended to be the specie value, the constitutional currency value? It may be the Legislators had floating in their minds a *cash value*, deduced from the value of the various currencies in which the taxes could be paid. If so, then is the official opinion still wrong. Gold is worth one to four in Confederate currency. Bank notes are worth about one to one hundred and sixty in Confederate currency. Then take the medium between the two extremes, and we have two and one half. So if a negro be worth in Confederate money $2,000 he will be worth in bank notes $12,500, and in gold and silver $500; and the legislative mind may have been contemplating this medium value as the cash value, but I do not say that is the true construction of the law.

The official opinion seems to be founded on the idea that because the taxes may be paid in a particular currency, that currency is the standard by which the *cash value* is to be estimated or assessed. There would be force in this view, if taxes were *required* to be paid in that currency, but there is no such *requirement*, except as to constitutional currency. All taxes are required to be paid in the constitutional currency, unless the Legislature benignantly may *permit* them to be paid in other currencies. This has been done. They are permitted (not required) to be paid in Bank notes, or Confederate or State Treasury notes —the *required* constitutional, and not the permitted currency still remaining the standard of cash value.

The taxes may be paid in four currencies, each of a different value. The official opinion, if carried out by the assessors will require four different valuations, and yet each must be a *cash valuation*.

I will make a suggestion as to the excessive valuation by the official standard. Treasury notes are not receivable in payment of Confederate taxes, and if they were, are there enough issued and in circulation to pay the State taxes? The Confederate tax must be paid in Confederate notes or specie. The Confederate Government has some 400 millions of dollars in circulation. By that standard, property is assessed for taxation. The same government is exerting, and properly, too, all its energies to reduce that circulation to (the specie basis) $175,000,000. If successful, how are the taxes on exhorbitant nel cash valuations to be paid?

TAX-PAYER.

HANGINGS.—Four negroes were hung at Hillsboro', on the 10th, for murder, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Capt. A. C. Webster, of the Pierpont (Virginia) Government, was hung at Richmond on Friday last. Webster had been found guilty by a Court Martial of a breach of his parole. He was charged with murder, arson, &c., and confessed to having eight lives.

ROMNEY, Miss., April 9.—Harrison's pickets captured a negro bearing dispatches from the lower to the upper fleet. The nature of the communication has not been made public. The negro was hung to-day.

HIGH PRICE.—A hogshead of tobacco was sold in Newport, Ky., last week, at the sale of ordinary prize of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per one hundred pounds.

THE LITERARY BOARD

This Board met in Raleigh on the 27th ult. at the Executive Office, all the members and the General Superintendent of Common Schools being present.

The Spring distribution of $100,000 was made to the several counties of the State, and the Board adopted measures to guard and protect the Literary Fund, to make it more widely available to the important purposes for which it was founded.

The Board unanimously adopted among others the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Board appreciating the condition of the country and looking to the future history of this Commonwealth, do hereby urge upon all friends of Education, the School Committees and our citizens generally, the absolute importance of an energetic and general effort to perpetuate and to increase the number and efficiency of the Common Schools in the State, and that they be called upon to give to the General Superintendent their prompt co-operation.

Resolved, That the funds of the Board, under proper management are ample, together with the School tax from the people, to furnish and perpetuate in every School District in the State, an efficient school for a good portion of the year.

Resolved, That it is the earnest desire of this Board, that the Boards of Superintendents and School Committees shall annually expend the entire amount of School Fund to the credit of each County in keeping up the Schools, and that they employ competent teachers as well as male teachers, and especially when it can be done, crippled and disabled soldiers, at such prices as will remunerate them for their services.

Resolved, That the assessments made for Common Schools in those Counties which are now or may be in possession of the enemy shall be placed to the credit of said Counties on the books of the Board and shall be disbursed to them as soon as they can be properly used.

Subsequently the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommended to the officers of the Common Schools and to the people of the State generally, to exert themselves for the adoption of measures for the education of young men, wounded and disabled in the army, in order that they may be enabled to pursue the occupation of teaching, or other callings for which they may be physically qualified.

Prof. Sterling and Rev. C. H. Wiley were appointed delegates from the Board to the Teachers' Convention to be held in Columbia, S. C., this month.—*Ral. Progress.*

Action of the Georgia Legislature in regard to Confederate Bonds.

Milledgeville, April 11.—The Senate adopted as a substitute for the bill endorsing Confederate bonds, a resolution submitting the question to the people at the October election. Yeas 25; Nays 10. The House rejected Mr. Stephens' resolution declaring against the endorsement. Yeas 60; Nays 61.

Confederate Loan in England.—The only item of interest from Great Britain by the last steamer is the complete success of the Confederate £15,000,000 loan. The bids exceeded the amount, and the day after the books were closed it commanded a premium of 3¾ a 4¼ per cent.

This loan is merely a sale of cotton at 6d per pound.

The following prices prevail in the Raleigh market, with slight variations: Turkeys, $8 a pair; chickens, $2 50 per pair; sweet potatoes, $3 50@$4 per bushel; eggs are held at 75 cents per dozen; butter, (scarce) $1 to $1 25; shad, $5 per pair.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HAS BECOME APPARENT to all who are interested in the welfare of the State, and to whom any feeling of humanity for suffering among their fellowmen, from the present scarcity of provisions, appeals, that the present season will be the fate of many of our destitute poor unless [illegible] can be arrested; and whereas, it is my bounden duty as Governor and Chief Magistrate of the State, to which I have the honor to be, use Chief Magistrate to arrest the evils of such a condition, so far as the means at my ability;

Now therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, issue this Proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from exporting any of the articles hereinafter mentioned from the State, by land or water, without the permission of the Governor, and that all persons violating this order shall be arrested, and upon conviction, be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

From this prohibition the following persons are to be exempted: All Quartermasters and Commissary Agents of the Confederate Government, and of the State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character. Also all Agents of any County, District, Town or Corporation for public use, or the distribution at cost and destination, and not for re-sale or profit. Also all persons residing within the limits of such articles for such County, District, Town or Corporation, for home

Poetry.

I Can't be Gay To-Night.

A strain of joyous music
  Falls on the evening air,
Responsive to its melody,
  Pass on the dancers fair;
Gay faces glance around me,
  The revel's at its height,
And yet, I join not in its mirth,
  I can't be gay to-night!

Is this a time for merriment,
  For music, dance and song?
And do these precious, golden hours
  To gayety belong?
O! comes there not a single thought
  Of dear ones in the fight?
Does not one heart respond to mine,
  I can't be gay to-night?

Gay forms flit swiftly by me
  In the mazes of the dance,
And laughter gleams in sunny eyes,
  Dwells in each sportive glance;
O! time with them glides swiftly on,
  They marvel at its flight,
With me it rolls on sluggishly,
  I can't be gay to-night!

How soon those feet may slowly move,
  That now so lightly tread!
How soon those joyous eyes be dimmed
  With weeping for the dead!
How soon some dearly cherished one
  May perish in the fight!
Then wonder not that with such thoughts
  I can't be gay to-night!

CARRIE.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

The following articles from the Fayetteville Observer, Raleigh Standard and People's Press, are published that the soldiers from this county may know that their families are not suffering, and arrangements have been made to prevent any want in future.

Perhaps no county in North Carolina has been more slandered by papers and politicians of the Richmond Enquirer stamp than Forsyth. Yet it may be doubted if any county in the State or in any State has done more for the cause, taking into the account the number of volunteers furnished, the number of lives sacrificed, the contributions to the clothing and subsistence of the troops, and especially to the support of soldiers' families at home. Of this last item we have just had an opportunity to see something of the workings of the enlarged system of liberality adopted by the county, and organized and managed by E. A. Vogler, Esq., President of the Board of Sustenance of the county. He has 17 sub-agents, one in each captain's district in the county, whose business it is to see that every soldier's family is provided for and does not suffer. He buys provisions to be distributed through them. He laid in a large supply of flour, bacon, &c., before prices advanced; he procured salt from the State works and from Virginia; lately he bought 10,000 bushels of corn in the eastern part of the State; bought all the pork he could find last winter and had it butchered and cured. And to consume all this he has some 1200 persons looking to him for bread and meat. He has printed tickets, furnishing evidence on honor of the members in family, wants, &c., upon which aid is granted monthly in proportion to need, endorsed upon the ticket as granted, either with or without pay, as circumstances require. In this way soldiers' families often fare better than persons who have plenty of money, but can't find provisions to buy with it.

Recently, Messrs. F. & H. Fries, who had been much imposed upon by applicants for cotton yarns, pretending to purchase for soldiers' families, have generously agreed to supply Mr. Vogler at $3 50 per bunch, and he supplies soldiers' families at the same price upon the evidence of his district agents.

The whole arrangements of Mr. Vogler show that he has devoted his time and his own means, liberally; and his liberality has secured the co-operation of all near him—his County Court, his district agents, Messrs. Fries, and in short, the whole community. Other counties might do well to take a good many leaves out of Mr. Vogler's book.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

We concur with the Observer in the above. A friend has shown us the printed blanks through which Mr. Vogler transacts this business so thoroughly and usefully, both for the County and for the recipients of provisions. Mr. F. W. Leinbach, one of the agents of Mr. Vogler, passed through this place a few days since, on his way to the East, to procure corn for the people of Forsyth.—*Raleigh Standard.*

FORSYTH COUNTY.—As much as Forsyth County has been maligned, abused and slandered, and that by persons in her own midst, (for, be it known the denunciatory newspaper articles of our county, published abroad, originated at home, the offspring of party animosity) we are pleased to see the liberal press of the State is disposed to do her justice, by placing her in her right position before the country.—Among the foremost of the papers who are disposed to see justice done to our county, is the Fayetteville Observer and the Raleigh Standard.

Forsyth County has not only done her full share in furnishing men and means for the war, but she is providing the indigent soldiers' families at home, and others in want, with the necessaries of life, in a greater degree, perhaps, than any other county in the State.

E. A. Vogler, Esq., the President of the Board of Sustenance of this county, has managed affairs systematically and successfully, and we have reason to believe that this county has now, or will have shortly, a sufficient quantity of bread and meat on hand to supply the destitute.

People's Press.

GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT, DIPTHERIA OR SCARLET FEVER.—Mix in a common size cup of fresh milk, two teaspoonfuls of pulverized charcoal and ten drops of spirits of turpentine. Soften the charcoal with a few drops of milk before putting into the cup. Gargle frequently, according to the violence of the symptoms.—*Floridian.*

Flour Wanted,

For County use, to be distributed among Soldiers' families.
E. A. VOGLER,
President Board of Sustenance.
Salem, March 13, 1863. 45-st

For the Press.

RELIGIOUS READING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. Drury Lacy, D. D., who is Chaplain of the hospital at Wilson, N. C., writing to me on the 14th inst., says:

"There is a great want of reading matter among the sick and wounded here. I find not only a readiness but an eagerness to read on the part of nine-tenths of the patients. The few tracts I have brought with me have been devoured, and have created such an appetite for more, that I am very anxious, if possible to gratify it. I want Testaments, Tracts, and Hymns for the Camp. If the Tract Agencies can make a donation of such things, and you will send a bundle to me, I promise to make the best use of them I know how."

Such statements and appeals are coming to us daily, in increased numbers, and especially since having so many more of our soldiers in N. C.

HOW THESE CALLS ARE SUPPLIED.

On the day the above appeal reached us, we received from a lady at Greensboro', N. C., $40, which enabled us to send to Doctor Lacy and to three other points equally in want, each 15,000 pages. In a few days these four places will need new supplies, for the appetite increases as it is fed with proper food. They, and scores of other calls from the army in the different States, must be met, and we can do this only as friends enable us by their contributions.

Thousands of our sons and brothers in the camps and hospitals are being daily restrained from sin and directed to Christ by the blessing of God upon these Gospel messages, and these are about the only sermons hundreds of them have, for many of the regiments have no Chaplain.

Will we not, then, anxiously and regularly give them these Gospel truths to read whenever they can and choose?

COLLECTING AGENTS

Revs. O. J. Brent and Isham H. Hill are collecting funds in N. C., to aid us in meeting these demands. They and the noble cause they represent are most heartily commended to every christian and patriot.

Since June 1st, 1861, the General Tract Agency of this city has printed and sent out 24,000,000 pages, approved by the Pastors of this city. If funds are afforded us we can send out 200,000 pages a day. Each dollar pays for about 1,500 pages. We do hope many will speedily give $20, $50, $100, or more or less, as there is ability. Let us determine, under God's blessing, to keep the Bread of Life before our noble, suffering, dying soldiers.

Yours truly,
W. J. W. CROWDER, Ag't.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 1863.

TERMS OF THE

DAILY PROGRESS.

IN consequence of the great advance in labor paper and all the stock and material used in the printing business, on and after the first day of March our terms for subscription to the Daily Progress will be as follows:

Daily Paper 1 Month		$1 00
"	3 Months	3 00
"	6 Months	5 00
"	12 Months	8 00

Our circulation is large and rapidly increasing, but we cannot furnish the paper, and live ourself, for less than the above rates. This is cheaper than the daily papers of other States, and as to the quantity of reading matter the Progress will compare favorably with any paper in the Confederacy, while our expenses are heavier far than any of the dailies in this State.

On and after the 1st of March the Progress will be sold on the streets at *Ten Cents* a copy.—This is what the Richmond papers are sold for which we furnish the same telegraphic news in the morning that they bring at night.

Our advertising rates will remain as at present, and as we circulate upwards of 10,000 papers weekly in the State, and more in the city than any other paper, the Progress will be found inferior to no other paper as an advertising medium.

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor.

Raleigh N. C., March, 1863.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DAILY STATE JOURNAL.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

For the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50.

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

1 square,	1 day	$0.50		1 square,	5 days	$1.50
1	do	2 days	0.75	1	do	1 week	1.75
1	do	3 days	1.00	1	do	2 weeks	3.00
1	do	4 days	1.25	1	do	1 month	5.00

Ten lines make a square.

Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

Stoves! Stoves!!

FOR SALE, some three or four "Franklin Stoves." Inquire at this office.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863.

J. J. Baluco,	Miss Susan Mickle, 2
Servant Norcutt Cherry, care of Geo. A. Dancey,	" Sallie McCoin,
	John W. Newman,
	Mrs Mary Jane Nott,
Mrs Anna Essix,	" Anna Nelson,
Miss M. E. Franklin,	Wiley Nifong,
Lieut. Enoch Heryer,	Wm. S. Pettigrew,
Augustus Hege,	Miss Caroline Sparks,
Leander Hill,	Mrs. John W. Stewart
Miss Delphina Idol,	Miss Nancy Snow,
John K. Knott,	W. H. Spees,
Miss Mary Leinback,	Ephraim T. Umbarger
" Mary Jane Martin	Martin Zimen.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., April 1st, 1863.

Books! Books!!

COMSTOCK'S CHEMISTRY,
" Botany.
Everybody's Lawyer,
Parley's History,
A large fine Family Bible,
The Constitution of North Carolina, with the Declaration of Rights, &c. &c.
For sale at this Office.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

No. 1.	A Voice from Heaven,	4 pages
" 2.	Don't Put It Off,	4 "
" 3.	Self-Dedication to God,	4 "
" 4.	Private Devotion,	4 "
" 5.	The All-Sufficiency of Christ,	4 "
" 6.	The Act of Faith,	4 "
" 7.	Motives to Early Piety,	4 "
" 8.	The Sentinel,	4 "
" 9.	Come to Jesus, by N. Hall,	32 "
" 10.	Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson,	8 "
" 11.	Are You Prepared?	4 "
" 12.	Prepare to Meet Thy God,	4 "
" 13.	An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready,	4 "
" 14.	Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	4 "
" 15.	The Soldier,	8 "
" 16.	Your Soul—Is It Safe?	16 "
" 17.	The New Year,	4 "
" 18.	A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy,	8 "
" 19.	The Great Gathering,	4 "
" 20.	Lovest Thou Me?	4 "
" 21.	Individual Effort,	8 "
" 22.	The French Soldier,	4 "
" 23.	Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle,	16 "
" 24.	Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D.,	8 "
" 25.	Christ's Gracious Invitation,	8 "
" 26.	Are You Ready?	4 "
" 27.	The Life Preserver,	4 "
" 28.	The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved,	4 "
" 29.	"My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C.,	4 "
" 30.	Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va.,	8 "
" 31.	The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D.,	4 "
" 32.	Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D.,	8 "
" 33.	Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen,	4 "
" 34.	Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C.,	4 "
" 35.	"Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
" 36.	What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D.,	4 "
	"Hymns for the Camp,"	128 "

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

NEW CURIOSITIES,

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by several members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES N. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

Reynold's Fine-Cut.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

SOUTHERN FIELD & FIRESIDE!

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ADVANCED TO $4 00 PER YEAR.

Owing to a further advance in the price of paper and the limit put upon our supply, the Proprietor respectfully announces that from and after the 1st of March, the price of the Field and Fireside will be as follows:

For one year, $4
For six months, 2

No deductions made to clubs, and no subscriptions received for less than six months.

Best Southern writers contribute to it

POEMS, TALES, NOVELETTES, ORIGINAL LITERATURE,

THE NEW PRIZE STORY BY
Miss S. A. MINER,
of Covington, Ga., commenced February 7.

Among the distinguished pens which grace the Fireside, are
Hon. WM. GILMORE SIMMS, of S. C., Judge MEEK, of Alabama, &c.

Address
JAMES GARDNER, Proprietor.
Augusta, Ga.

Quicksilver, Castor Oil.

Large Rope, Curry Combs,
Drugs and Medicines,
Dyestuffs, &c., &c.
may be had at HEGE'S.
Salem, N. C., March 6, 1863. 41-3w-pd

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

FOR 1862.

We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realized us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Politics, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

Salem Printing Office

THE

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at short notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!

AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

Warrants,	Letters Testamentary,
Delivery Bonds,	Administ'r's Bonds,
Ca Sas,	Sheriff's Bail Bonds,
Ca Sa Bonds,	Attachments,
Ca Sa Affidavits,	Apprentice Indent.,
Garnishments,	Appearance Bonds,
Writs,	Notes of Hand,
Subpoenas,	Land Deeds,
Witness Tickets,	Sheriff's Deeds,
Juror Tickets,	Fi. Fa.
Declarations of Ejectment,	Ven Ex.
Marriage License,	&c., &c. &c

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

DIST.	COMMITTEEMEN.
1.	N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol.
2	J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young.
3	Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins.
4	Sheppard Preston, Joel Fulton, P J Fulp.
5	Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville.
6	Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields
7	John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews.
8	Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton.
9	C B Ogburn S F Bean, J R Jones.
10	John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir.
11	Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine.
12	A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach.
13	Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles.
14	John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax.
15	A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim.
16	A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson
17	J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson.
18	Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton
19	J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed.
20	J M Stafford, Sam'l Langenour, W L Swaim
21	Jesse Mock, A T Spach, W W Thornton.
22	George Burke, Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert
23	R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford.
24	Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar.
25	Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn.
26	Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, H J Crews.
27	J Guthrie, E Ferril, Edward Marshall.
28	John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper.
29	John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas.
30	Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith.
31	C B Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter.
32	William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers.
33	Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton
34	Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft.
35	John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad.
36	Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.
37	T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks.
38	A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson.
39	Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith.
40	Wm B Stype, J H. Pledger, L C Laugenour.
41	Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman.
42	E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long.
43	Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides.
44	W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long.
45	Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower.
46	R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim.
47	T F Keehln, J L Falkerson, George Swink.
48	James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan.
49	Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichal, G A Banner.
50	John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle.
51	Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim.
52	Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.)

Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH.
april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE
Salem, March 27, 1863.

HARLEM OIL,

FRESH and Genuine. For sale at the DRUG STORE

Census of North Carolina, 1860

COUNTY.	WHITE.	FREE COL.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
Alamance	7,986	491	3445	[illegible]
Alexander	5,377	19	611	[illegible]
Anson	6,562	151	6951	[illegible]
Alleghany	3,257	97	206	[illegible]
Ashe	[illegible]	162	397	[illegible]
Beaufort	8,172	729	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bertie	5,846	270	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bladen	6,333	436	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick	4,615	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buncombe	10,092	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burke	6,647	249	2371	[illegible]
Cabarrus	7,409	104	3040	[illegible]
Caldwell	6,297	114	1088	[illegible]
Camden	2,940	270	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carteret	6,064	162	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caswell	6,631	479	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catawba	9,038	28	1664	10309
Chatham	12,655	504	6246	17405
Cherokee	8,699	35	519	[illegible]
Chowan	2,978	151	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleaveland	10,103	109	2131	[illegible]
Columbus	5,779	355	2463	[illegible]
Craven	8,795	1288	6190	16273
Cumberland	9,461	978	5830	[illegible]
Currituck	4,671	221	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davidson	13,378	147	3076	16601
Davie	6,001	101	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duplin	8,286	374	716	[illegible]
Edgecombe	6,880	368	10108	[illegible]
Forsyth	10,716	211	1764	[illegible]
Franklin	6,490	551	7079	14110
Gaston	7,009	102	2199	9310
Gates	4,130	353	3902	[illegible]
Granville	11,189	1121	11086	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	162	3947	[illegible]
Guilford	15,738	693	3625	20056
Halifax	6,542	[illegible]	10340	19431
Harnett	5,351	104	2584	8039
Haywood	5,488		313	5801
Henderson	8,981	85	1382	10448
Hertford	3,948	1111	4445	9504
Hyde	4,682	259	2793	7734
Iredell	11,141	29	4177	15347
Jackson	5,241	6	281	5528
Johnston	10,648	193	4916	[illegible]
Jones	2,210	107	3413	[illegible]
Lenoir	4,903	[illegible]	5131	10211
Lincoln	6,000	80	2115	8195
Macon	5,370	115	519	6004
Madison	5,693	2	213	5908
Martin	5,435	451	4303	10189
McDowell	5,542	213	1305	7120
Mecklenburg	10,543	390	6541	17374
Montgomery	5,781	45	1823	7649
Moore	8,725	194	2518	11447
Nash	6,319	688	4681	11688
New Hanover	10,617	766	10332	21715
Northampton	5,912	656	6808	13376
Onslow	5,198	159	3499	8856
Orange	11,318	522	5108	16949
Pasquotank	4,473	1484	2983	8940
Perquimans	3,2-7	392	3569	7248
Person	5,798	318	5196	11221
Pitt	7,480	127	8473	16080
Polk	3,317	106	620	4043
Randolph	14,768	380	2645	16793
Richmond	5,211	345	5453	11009
Robeson	8,584	1450	5446	14490
Rockingham	10,021	407	6318	16746
Rowan	10,522	135	3929	14586
Rutherford	9,060	122	2391	11573
Sampson	9,106	489	7028	16623
Stanly	6,590	42	1169	7801
Stokes	7,347	86	2469	10492
Surry	8,949	184	1246	10379
Tyrrell	3,203	143	1597	4943
Union	8,903	53	5246	11202
Wake	16,470	1424	10733	28627
Warren	4,923	405	10401	15726
Washington	3,596	295	2465	6357
Watauga	4,771	82	104	4957
Wayne	8,721	734	5451	14906
Wilkes	13,280	261	1208	14749
Wilson	5,944	250	3496	9750
Yadkin	9,110	168	1433	10711
Yancey	8,229	64	362	8655
	631,489	30,097	331,081	992,667

RATES OF POSTAGE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Single letters not exceeding half an ounce for any distance under 500 miles, . . . 10 cts.
For any distance over 500 miles, ... 10 cts.
An additional single rate for each additional half ounce or less.
Drop letters, ... 2 cts.
Advertised letters. . . . . 2 cts.

Packages containing other than written or printed matter—money packages are included in this class—are rated by weight, and are to be charged letter postage.

For any distance under 500 miles, 10 cents for each half ounce or less.

For any distance over 000 miles, 00 cents for each half ounce or less.

In all cases to be prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes.

On newspapers sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three ounces in weight:

Within the State where published,
Weekly paper 10 cts. per quarter,
Semi-Weekly paper 20 cts. per quarter.
Tri-Weekly paper, 30 cts. per quarter.
Papers published six times a week, 60 cents.
Daily 40 cents per quarter.

On Periodicals sent to regular and *bona fide* subscribers, from the office of publication and not exceeding 1½ ounces in weight:

Within the State where published.

Monthly 2 cents per quarter, or 1 cent for each number.

Semi-monthly [illegible] cents per quarter, or [illegible] cent for each number.

[illegible] cent each number for every additional ounce or less beyond the first 3 ounces.

Bi-Monthly or Quarterly, [illegible] cent an ounce.

On Transient Printed Matter.

Every other newspaper, pamphlet, periodical &c., not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 2 cts. for any distances, 2 cts. additional for each additional ounce or less beyond three ounces.

Franking privileges are confined to the Postmaster General, his Chief Clerk, Auditory of Treasury for the Post Office Department, and Deputy Postmaster, and in all cases strictly confined to "official business."

Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.

Executive Department of North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 6.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 28-3t

All papers in the State [illegible]

PERMANENT GOVERNMENT

OF THE

Confederate States of America

PRESIDENT:

JEFFERSON DAVIS,

OF MISSISSIPPI.

VICE PRESIDENT:

ALEX. H. STEPHENS,

OF GEORGIA.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

ALABAMA.
Wm. L. Yancy, Clement C. Clay.

ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.

FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. M. Baker.

GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.

LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes

MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,

MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.

NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.

TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.

TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.

KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William E. Simms.

VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.

Thomas J Foster,	W Chilton,
William R Smith,	David Clopton,
John P Ralls,	James L Pugh,
J L M Curry,	E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.	

ARKANSAS.

Felix S Batson	Augustus H Garland
Grandison D Royster,	Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.

James B Hawkins	—— Hilton.

GEORGIA.

Julian Hartridge,	William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn	Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt,	L J Gartrell,
A H Kenan,	Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis	A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.

Charles J Villiere,	Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad,	John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner,	John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

John J McRae,	H C Chambers,
S W Clapp,	O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis,	E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.	

MISSOURI.

John Hyer,	W W Cook,
Casper W Bell,	Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest,	Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,	

NORTH CAROLINA.

W N H Smith,	Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers,	James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan,	William Lander,
T D McDowell,	B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington,	A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.

W W Boyce,	John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles,	James Farrar,
M L Bonham,	L M Ayer

TENNESSEE.

J T Heiskell,	G W Jones,
W G Swann	Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs,	J D C Adkins,
H L Gardenshire,	—— Ballock,
H S Foote,	David M Currin,
M P Gentry.	

TEXAS.

John A Wilcox,	Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray,	Malcom Graham,
Chiborne C Herbert	B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.

M R H Garnett,	William Smith,
John R Chambliss,	Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler,	John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor,	Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock,	Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr.	Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe,	Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette,	Chas W Russell,

Total number 107.

THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

States.	Date of Secession.	Vote of Con.
S. Carolina,	Dec. [illegible], '60	Unanimous,
Mississippi,	Jan. [illegible], '61	[illegible] to 39
Alabama,	Jan. [illegible], '61	[illegible] to 39
Florida,	Jan. [illegible], '61	[illegible] to 29
Georgia,	Jan. [illegible], '61	[illegible] to 87
Louisiana,	Jan. [illegible], '61	[illegible] to 19
Texas,	Feb. 1, '61	[illegible] to 7
Virginia,*	Apr. 17, '61	
Arkansas,	May 6, '61	[illegible] to 1
N. Carolina,	May 20, '61	Unanimous.
Tennessee,†		

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, [illegible] in the House, [illegible]; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

States.	Date of Ratification.	Vote of Con.
Alabama,	March 13 '61	87 to 5
Georgia,	March 16 '61	96 to 5
Louisiana,	March 21 '61	101 to 7
Texas,	March 25 '61	68 to 2
Mississippi,	March 30 '61	78 to 7
S. Carolina,	April 3 '61	Unanimous.
Florida,	April 22 '61	149 to 29
Arkansas,	May 6 '61	Unanimous.
N. Carolina,	May 20 '61	Unanimous.

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

SOUTHERN

PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections. This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use of one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by [illegible], Clemmonsville, and [illegible], Huntsville North Carolina. 49-tf

[illegible]

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and settled up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many [illegible] and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

[illegible]

Salem April 29th, 1863.